

Mexican rebels continue to force the federals before them, according to state department advices. Consul Blocker reported a severe defeat of the federals at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, opposite Eagle Pass, Texas.

Federal forces under Generals Quintana and Guardiot are reported repulsed by a superior force of revolutionists 30 miles above Laredo.

El Paso.—80 refugees from Torreon and Durane reached Juarez, reporting everything quiet and with but few instances of anti-American feeling.

Laredo, Tex.—U. S. cavalry forces at Minerva, 30 miles up the river from here are watching the border as result of report that Generals Quintana and Guardiola, federals, were heading toward the Texas line with their forces in full retreat.

Vera Cruz.—The administrative forces of the city are now completely organized. Robert J. Kerr, an American lawyer of Chicago and Mexico City, entered upon his duties as civil governor. Other officials named by Fletcher are Commander Stickney, U. S. N., inspector of port and customs; Wm. F. Buckle, lawyer of Austin, Tex., administrator of justice; Chas. M. Stewart of Indianapolis and Cordoba, treasurer.

American authorities continued their investigation of records of prisoners confined in famous San Juan de Ulua prison. Leslie E. Hulbert, an American, of Rochester, N. Y., was found in one of the cells below the sea level hopelessly insane.

Political prisoners have been released as well as 325 men who were found in damp, filthy cells against whom no charges had been placed. They had been imprisoned that they might be forced into Huerta's army.

KNIGHT HANDS ANOTHER JOLT TO EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Richard J. Knight, chief inspector of employment agencies, won a great victory in his crusade against the system of extortion employed in cer-

tain plants in the conviction of Gus Slavick, foreman of Heywood Brothers & Wakefield, 2656 Arthington street, for operating an employment agency without a license.

Several witnesses testified that they were forced to pay Slavick \$5 to \$10 to retain their jobs.

Mary Gavreases, an elderly woman, was dismissed in November, 1913. A few days later Slavick called at her home and she paid him \$10 to secure a dollar a day job. December 15 she was laid off and re-employed January 9 on paying an additional \$10.

Nick Futeos paid \$3 for his job, and George Dickas contributed \$6 for the same purpose.

Heywood Brothers & Wakefield intimated that they had made no effort to investigate the charges and tried to discredit the testimony of the witnesses produced by the prosecution.

But the state showed that Slavick had been convicted before for the same offense and had been arrested six weeks ago on a similar charge, which was dropped because the prosecuting witness had mysteriously disappeared.

Judge Fry scored the defendant. "There is no question about your being guilty," he said. "There are too many men imposing on poor ill-paid workers and taking advantage of their ignorance to force them to pay for jobs."

Slavick was fined \$50 and costs. A motion for a new trial was entered, the superintendent of Heywood's signing the bond.

Inspector Knight intimated that there were several other serious charges against the big chair plant and that Franklin and men higher up would be brought into court to explain the system of extortion employed.

"There are other factories in the neighborhood," said Knight, "where similar conditions exist. We shall prosecute all violators and stop the bleeding of helpless workmen."